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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.12.

November 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 68 "

November 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 71 " 60

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.

INDIA'S ASSISTANCE IN THE WAR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

November 9, 9:20 a.m.

In the House of Commons, in reply to a series of questions by Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the question of an Indian War Loan had been carefully considered in India and at Home. He did not see his way to advise its issue. The money available in India for Government loans was limited, and the war had stopped Indian borrowings in London. Mr. McKenna and he had agreed that the most effective help India could give was to avoid recourse to the London market.

India had paid off £7,500,000 of her floating debt in London this year and had bought since the beginning of the war £7,000,000 worth of Imperial securities. There was reason to believe that there had been considerable private subscriptions from India to British issues. He doubted whether more money would be obtained in India by means of a War Loan.

If Indian volunteers were removed from their provinces other troops would have to perform their duties. He was not disposed at present to give a return showing the number of volunteers employed.

The Raj was already giving all the assistance in its power in the provision of military supplies of all kinds. He recalled that since the beginning of the war India gave large supplies, which Britain could not provide and which were urgently needed. He believed a detailed statement of India's assistance in the war would be supplied to the Mesopotamian Commission. He assured Mr. Churchill that the question of a War Profits Tax was considered when the last India Budget was framed, but he declined to anticipate future Budgets.

In replying to Mr. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain stated that he viewed with grave concern the delays in Indian litigation disclosed in recent judgements of the Privy Council. He wrote to the Raj in May requesting it to consult the High Courts on the subject, and report their views and proposals as early as possible.

GERMAN PRINCE DIES OF WOUNDS.

November 9, 11:50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to a message from Munich Prince Heinrich of Bavaria has died of wounds.

KEARST NEWSPAPERS BANNED.

November 9, 11:50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that the Government has excluded from circulation and denied facilities to all the Hearst papers. Heavy penalties have been provided for.

SERIOUS POSITION IN AUSTRALIA.

November 9, 11:55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that if the strike lasts every industry will be paralysed.

Many thousands of workers in the Commonwealth are idle and the cargo steamer service at Melbourne is disorganized. Several big factories are closing.

The railway men at Sydney refused to handle coal and the miners at Brisbane have gone on strike. It is suggested in some quarters that the Commonwealth may take over the mines.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Ablaincourt Captured.

November 9, 11:55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states:—The French attacking Ablaincourt on November 11 easily carried two lines built with concrete facing a great trench; but in the centre the enemy organized two villages formidably and defended them fiercely. They sheltered in deep cellars during the bombardment and then reappeared with a great number of machine guns when the waves of assault advanced.

A desperate struggle ensued in a cluster of ruined houses, near the cross roads, which changed hands thrice. The Church was stubbornly contested. The Bavarians within refused to surrender and all were annihilated.

Ablaincourt was entirely captured, after eleven and a half hours' struggle.

Violent Reciprocal Bombardment.

November 10, 12:45 a.m.

An official message from Paris states:—There was no important action on the Somme.

There were artillery duels and a small infantry engagement near Sainly-Saint-Léon and south of Puisser, in which we cleared out positions and took prisoners. The latter confirmed the enemy's severe losses at Saint-Léon.

There is a violent reciprocal bombardment at Douaumont and the Vaux sector.

Enemy's False Claim Exposed.

November 10, 1:35 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué reports:—There was considerable hostile shelling on the front south of the Acre.

We bombarded the area east of Régis trench. The enemy falsely claimed to have repulsed our troops with huge and sanguinary losses on Sunday, in a battle which the first rank delivered with powerful forces. The facts are, as stated in the British communiqué of Sunday, that our attacks were local and made with a few battalions to gain some advanced trenches at three points, in order to improve our front line. Most of these trenches were taken and the casualties were proportionate for the small force employed.

A MONEY-SAVING INVENTION.

November 10, 5:40 a.m.

The Daily Chronicle states that as the result of a new invention the Ministry of Munitions is considering the utilization of great deposits for the manufacture of charcoal for the trenches at a cost of 3d. per ton, compared with 2d. the cost for charcoal made from wood.

TELEGRAMS.

GUILDHALL SPEECHES.

Mr. Asquith's Views on Peace.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

November 9, 9:45 p.m.

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall, Mr. Asquith delivered a lengthy speech.

At the outset he referred to Turkish misrule in Europe, and mentioned the massacre of the Armenians under German eyes as an example of the real meaning of a Germanized Turkey.

He proceeded to refer to the Fleet's maintaining an ever tightening grip on the inlets of the enemy's supplies, and being more than ready to try conclusions.

He continued: Our gallant armies are ever gaining ground on the Somme and never yielding an inch. Their splendid record is the same at Salonica, in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa. France is fighting shoulder to shoulder with us on the Somme and in little more than a fortnight has annihilated eight months of the enemy's prodigious and most costly effort at Verdun. Italy is steadily but surely advancing on Trieste. Russia maintains her colossal task with undiminished energy, and we should offer a special tribute of admiration and gratitude to Rumania for her splendid and tenacious stand. The Serbians are playing a worthy part and Portugal is contributing her share.

With regard to Greece I speak with hope. I wish I could say with confidence. We Allies have never had any quarrel with Greece, but on the contrary there has been sincere and traditional friendship. As one of the Powers guaranteeing her independence and freedom, we desire both to prevent her being enmeshed in the Germanic net and to save her from the calamities of internal strife. Whatever apparently drastic measures the Allies have taken, they have been dictated solely by the necessity of preventing Athens continuing to be a centre of German propaganda and intrigue. I say frankly that we are in hearty sympathy with the great Greek patriot, M. Venizelos. He has assured us that his efforts at organisation are in no wise anti-dynastic and that his sole object is that Greece should play a worthy part on the side of freedom, with a view to progressive development on lines of independence and liberty.

This war is for the emancipation of the smaller nations. How can Greece keep aloof when the one aim of the Allies is that we shall be again in the position in which we were when M. Venizelos was Premier and we went to Salonica. Hellas was the first among the nations of Europe who lit the torch of liberty and withstood the inrush of eastern barbarism and tyranny. May she rekindle the lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past.

Dealing with German propaganda in neutral countries, Mr. Asquith said: it had been suggested that in those countries the Allies had a sinister design, that after the war they would combine against them and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. It was childish fiction and if true would mean that one and all were bent upon economic suicide. Nothing was more essential to the Allies after the war than to maintain the best industrial and financial relations with neutrals. The real purpose of the German propaganda was to influence opinion in each of the belligerent countries in favour of a separate peace, with different arguments for different countries. He instanced that in Great Britain it was insinuated that Germany was prepared to restore and compensate Belgium, and thus meet the British causa belli, and that we were being dragged on in order to secure the special aspirations of France, Russia, and Italy. But we were equally pledged to the restoration of Serbia, which it was never suggested that Germany was prepared to concede.

He (Mr. Asquith) emphasised without hesitation or reserve that the Allies were fighting a common cause and their interests were ours.

"An essential condition of a lasting peace is victory and the securing of them all." German propaganda work in Russia was just the reverse. There we were represented as a Power anxious to continue the war and prevent the possibilities of a separate or general peace. We were represented as lending the Allies money unscrupulously and making huge munitions and shipping profits, fulfilling the traditional role attributed to us by Napoleon of being a nation of hucksters and shopkeepers.

It was difficult to imagine that this could be regarded as plausible, or even credible hypothesis.

Mr. Asquith dwelt upon our terrible sacrifices of wealth and lives, and asked who had greater reason than we to long and pray for peace. "Peace, yes, but on one condition only, namely that this war with waste, sacrifices, untold sufferings, and glorious examples of courage and unselfishness shall not have been in vain."

He concluded by saying that there could be no question of a separate peace, but he did not disguise the conviction that the struggle would tax all our resources, our whole stock of patience and resolve. When peace came it must be such as will build upon a sure and stable foundation the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe and a free future for the world.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in proposing the toast of the Allies said they formed the greatest league recorded in history, ten states, comprising 700 millions, half the whole of mankind. The extent of the German menace was measurable therewith.

He paid tributes to the nations severally and said we were fighting to save what was best in Germany herself. The deterioration of the German spirit dated from the success of her three aggressive wars half a century ago. We were fighting for the ultimate interests of the neutrals. The Allies were a league to enforce peace, punish aggression and maintain law among the nations.

Mr. Ballou, who preceded Mr. Asquith, replying for the Navy answered the critics who thought the Navy was condemned to a passive role and acquiesced therein. It was assuring our vital communications, and maintaining in fair and foul weather the blockade which had so impaired the enemy's resources. He could promise that its duties both offensive and defensive were being carried out successfully as in the past; but he was not going to promise any accumulation of force so as to make it impossible for the enemy to carry out treacherous and infectious raids. The recent raid on the Channel could doubtless be repeated, but he did not think the risk was worth the enemy's while. He was con-

TELEGRAMS.

GUILDHALL SPEECHES.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

Sure that if the Channel raids were repeated under similar circumstances the enemy would be unable to get out without disaster.

The German fleet believed it was going to rival the historic days of the British, French, and Dutch fleets, when it entered the war; they gave up that view and then took an interest in submarine unblockade.

He read a passage from the German prize code issued on the day prior to the declaration of war, instructing that neutral vessels were stopped and searched their route should not be diverted more than was possible, and that least inconvenience should be caused. He pointed out that this had been interpreted by the torpedoes of ships and leaving the crews to the mercy of the elements. The German object was frightfulness, and everyone knew that the British marine was showing that he was not to be terrorised. He thought that Germany had abandoned the idea of fleet actions. It was safer to sink merchantmen. What Germany was now doing at sea to weak neutrals like Norway was simply a repetition of what she had done to Belgium.

He concluded by paying a warm tribute to the British mercantile fleet.

FRENCH FINANCE.

Successful Loan.

November 9, 9:20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Ribot has announced that the loan subscriptions total 11,300,000 francs.

The Total Vote.

November 10, 5:40 a.m.

M. Ribot said the subscription was mostly small. Four fifths were paid in full, and nearly 55 per cent. in cash, compared with 47 in the last loan.

Altogether 22,800,000,000 had been voted since the outbreak of the war.

AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The World Dup'd.

November 10, 5:55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York, writing at noon, says that Mr. Wilson has 261 votes and Mr. Hughes 243.

The Presidency depends on California, New Mexico, Minnesota and North Dakota, in some of which the votes of the militia on the Mexican border may decide the issue. There they would probably be uncontested for some days.

The closeness of the contest is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Hughes was slightly leading in New Hampshire yesterday, but Mr. Wilson is now ahead. Another factor in the delay is lack of communications in the unpopulated and mountainous districts of the doubtful States.

A Recount Probable.

Later.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Republican National Committee announces that a recount is probable in the States where the voting is close, including California, North Dakota, Minnesota, New Mexico and New Hampshire.

"The American Riddle."

November 10, 4:55 a.m.

"The American riddle" is the name applied to the Presidential election by the English newspapers, which admit that they, like the rest of the world, were stampeded on Wednesday morning by the admission of the New York leading Democratic organ that Hughes was elected.

The subsequent recovery of the Democratic vote is described as one of the queerest things in the history of American politics, and the official declaration of the solution of the riddle is now patiently awaited.

Despatches from New York 48 hours after closing the polls show that the result is still doubtful, no two authorities agreeing. They describe the long delay as telling on the temper of Americans.

The situation is only comparable to 1876, when the country was on the verge of civil war and a clash was only averted by the submission of the dispute to an extra Constitutional Electoral Commission.

The fact that the election was then stolen explains the warning issued by the Republican Chairman to-day that the Democrats must not steal the Presidency.

The Democratic Chairman retorted declaring that President Wilson had been elected, and the Republican cry of fraud was an imposture.

Both sides are now mobilising their lawyers in the doubtful States, to protect their interests, watch the count and prevent fraud. The ballot boxes in California are guarded by armed marshalls.

The general opinion is that disputes may arise and contests be begun which will keep the issue in doubt for some time. An instance has been discovered. Owing to a faulty voting machine 2,000 votes were wrongly cast for Hughes in California, where Wilson now claims the lead.

The opinion is growing that Wilson is elected.

President Wilson Re-elected.

November 10, 7:05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that President Wilson has been elected, by carrying California.

BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN FRENCH COLONIES.

November 10, 5:40 a.m.

A Paris message states that interpellation in the Chamber revealed the fact that a petroleum concession in Algeria had been granted to a British firm.

The Minister for Works defended the action, emphasising the close Anglo-French friendship.

(Continued on page 3).

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ADVISER FOR INDIA STUDENTS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")
London Received, November 10.
Mr Chamberlain has appointed Dr. T. W. Arnold as Educational Adviser for Indian students, in succession to Mr. C. E. Malliot, who is retiring at his own request at the end of the year.

DUTCH LINER SEIZED.

Bombs Taken on Board to Blow up Batavier II.

Rotterdam, September 28.—Passengers from the Dutch liner Batavier II, which was captured by a German submarine and taken to Zeebrugge, have been released and have arrived here. The give interesting details of their capture and treatment by the Germans.

It was submarine U6 which seized the vessel. The Germans signalled the Batavier to stop by pistol shot. Then a German officer accompanied by men went aboard with bombs in red bags. These they tied to the deck rails, and the passengers and crew were ordered to

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Hongkong. 16th August, 1916.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

AUSTRALIA AND THE TYRANNY OF LABOUR.

Yesterday's wire concerning industrial affairs in Australia makes melancholy reading, but it will probably surprise no one who has troubled to watch the progress of the Labour party at home. The New South Wales Premier's declaration that he "refused to submit to the infamy of tyranny of the Labour Executive" seems to show that, in his part of the world as elsewhere, there are still to be found a few benighted persons who decline to surrender body and soul to the sweet-scented and light of the Labourite creed. And, unless we are very considerably set in our ways, those few persons will, before long, become many. So far as the Homeland is concerned, it has long been evident that society in general is heavily tired of the monstrous claims of trade unionists who, when it happens to suit them, will neither work themselves nor let others work. It will not, for many a day to come, be easy to forget that some of these Labour stalwarts, in the early days of the war, were instrumental in losing hundreds of British lives at the Front: lives that depended on the arrival of munitions, which were delayed while the patriotic "workers" were wrangling with their masters over a matter of a half-penny or a penny an hour, or were declining to work at all because men who were not members of their trumpery unions were toiling in some of the factories—occasionally without any pay at all.

If the Australian Labour party conducts its affairs on the same patriotic and altruistic lines, it is no wonder that Mr. Holman objects to obeying its dictates. It seems to us that the present position in Australia is serving two good purposes: it is affording a wholesome lesson to the Imperial Government not to allow the unions at home to reach such a pitch as will enable them to interfere with public liberty; and it is putting Australia's own best men on their mettle and prompting them to combine against a conscientious system which, if the Labourites could but see it, is capable of becoming the worst enemy of the people at large. At present, while the pick of Australia's manhood is sacrificing itself at sea or on land for the sake of the Empire, the country is given over, in great measure, to a noisy rabble that recognises no right but its own. What will her soldiers and sailors, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, have to say when they return to find that the main aspiration with those who stayed behind has been "We must fight against German oppressors," but "We must grab all we can while our brethren are away, risking their lives for us—doing what we are afraid to do?"

Trade unionism, as at present understood, whether in Australia or elsewhere, means the glorifying and high enthroning of Self: the clamouring for individual "rights", to the exclusion of the feelings and claims of everyone else. In other words it is less socialistic and more tyrannical than any feudalism could ever have been. That it can endure, so far as the sons of the British Empire are concerned, we would rather not believe. In course of time it must strangle itself. The British workman, left alone, is one of the finest fellows living—as Germany knows to her cost to-day; he may "grouse"; but that is every Britisher's privilege, be he navy or marquis; but his bark is worse than his bite and, for all his prejudices, he is a true man. When, however, he gets into the hands of the agitator, he allows himself to be led towards his own damnation like a lamb to the slaughter. He is not, and never has been, seriously to blame. We must look for the real aggressors in other directions. The culprits are the capitalists and the agitators—and, in the background, past Governments that have been too cowardly and too egotistical to deal with both of these according to their several deserts. If the workmen is self-seeking it is because, for generations, the capitalist tried (only too often with success) to enslave him; and consequently his children have grown up to regard the employer as the natural enemy of the poor. When our rulers can be persecuted to punish without mercy every approved sweater and the members of every syndicate that attaches more importance to its own vast profits than to the welfare of the State and the community, and when they can summon up pluck enough to order the shooting of a dozen or so of the lazy rascals who make a fat living out of preaching strike doctrines, we shall probably hear the last of the trade unions—at any rate as at present established.

Trade Enterprise. Periodically we publish in our news columns the Trade Enquiry Lists issued by the local American Consulate General, giving the names of firms in the United States seeking openings in the Far East for the commodities in which they deal and anxious to take up lines which can be supplied from this part of the world. The latest of these lists to appear in print contained the names of no fewer than twenty of such business concerns, and the enquiries made covered such varied heads as cinema films, electric lighting plant, railway material, motor cars and all manner of requisites for the development of ports along modern lines. These are only a few of the branches of trade and industry touched upon, but they are sufficient to show that American business men and Consular officials are fully alive to the desirability of going far afield to establish new connections for the commerce of the States. These lists are not printed to be pigeon-holed in the Consulate—they are distributed broadcast to firms likely to be interested in the particular lines specified, and, lest any concern should be overlooked, they are also circulated to the Press for publication. That is enterprise.

The Contrast.

On contemplating such a system as this, one cannot help thinking of the great benefits which would accrue to British trade if a similar policy were followed not only in Hongkong but also in all foreign and colonial markets. Here in this Colony we have a glaring example of official indifference in this respect. Formerly there was a branch at the Harbour Office whose duty was supposed to be to handle enquiries sent out from the Board of Trade, and to bring the Home manufacturer and the local agent, vice versa, into touch one with the other. That work has now, we believe, been transferred to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, but, so far as we know, there never has been, and is not now, any attempt whatever made to circularise business houses regarding the openings revealed by the Board of Trade communications: the letters, we are told, are filed, and if business men wish to know what connections are sought, they can ascertain by enquiring. As for circumscribing the Press, and thereby informing all business houses of what the Home trader is seeking, that is certainly not done. With the knowledge of what the Americans, the Japanese and others are doing to extend their trade, and what we are not doing, is it any wonder that we are in danger of being beaten in the race? Enterprise and really sound commercial propaganda were never more needed than now. We Britishers must arouse ourselves from the fatal lethargy of the past if we are to hold our own in the East.

Our City Hall Library.

Three years ago we wandered into the City Hall library and asked for the Transactions of the China Association. The presiding genius promptly brought us a much-thumbed copy of the Sketch! Since then we have given this sample of learning a wide berth, but from time to time we make affectionate enquiries as to its health, and we find that things are pretty much as usual with it. The only respect, so far as we can gather, in which it has sought to keep abreast of the stirring age in which we live is in the treatment which its periodicals receive. Yesterday a Telegraph reader made the discovery that Hongkong possesses a reading-room, and he set out to explore. In the course of his researches he turned over the leaves of a Home magazine—only to find that embellishments had been added to the illustrations and that the most revolting obscenities had been pencilled in the margins. On handing other periodicals our informant observed that the artist had extended his attentions to those. This sort of thing may be excellent testimony to the thoroughness of the English teaching which Asiatics and Eurasians receive in some of the schools of this fair Colony, but we should have thought that it was the duty of the library authorities to guard against such artistic and literary achievements within their domain.

DAY BY DAY.

THE GRATITUDE OF PLACE-EXPECTANTS IS A LIVELY SIGN OF FUTURE FAVOUR.—Sir Robert Walpole.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Dues per a.e.
Loohow to-day.
Canadian Mail.—Arrived per a.e.
Empress of Japan to-day.

The Dollar.
November 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 31. 12*½*.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 51st anniversary of the death of Mrs. Gaskell, the novelist.

Criminal Session.
The next Criminal Sessions will be held on Monday, the 20th inst.

The Tobacco Tax.
His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance.—Ordinance No. 10 of 1916.—An Ordinance to provide for the taxation of tobacco.

Harvest Festival.

To-morrow will be observed as Harvest Festival and Hospital Sunday at Union Church. The money collections are for the Alice Memorial Hospital, as usual, and the offerings of fruit and vegetables will be passed on, as for several years past, to the Royal Naval and Military Hospitals in Hongkong.

The Less of the Arabia.
The local office of the P. & O. Co. has received telegraphic advice from the Company's Directors that the Admiralty advise definitely that all passengers were saved from the Arabia and were proceeding either to Malta or Port Said. The telegram also states that all officers and crew were saved, excepting two engineers who were killed.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—J. M. Wong, \$50; Wong Ping-tak, \$10; Tai Ming-tak, \$10; Hung Hing-kam, \$5; Ko Po-shum, \$5; Cheung Kung-yang, \$5; Hung Tsz-leung, \$2; China Congregational Church, \$10.25.

No Licence and Bribery.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. F. A. Hassall, at the Police Court this morning, with hawking ear-rings in the street without having a licence. An Indian constable said that when he arrested the man he was offered 30 cents to drink tea. A fine of \$5 was imposed for hawking without a licence, and for offering the bribe a further fine of \$15 was imposed.

Concealed Opium.

A huge Chinese, standing over six feet in height, was charged before Mr. F. A. Hassall, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of 45 taels of prepared opium. Detective Constable Shannon found the man with the opium concealed in a block of wood which had been hollowed out. His Worship said he would require a certificate, and the case was adjourned until Monday.

October Weather.

The Royal Observatory returns for October show that the average mean temperature was 75.9, the highest point reached being 84.4 on the 12th, and the lowest 65.8, on the 31st. There were 185.6 hours of sunshine, there being only two days on which none was recorded, while slight rain fell on six days, making a total of 0.739-inch, this comparing with a thirty years' mean of 4.911 inches. The average humidity was 71.

Cemetery Improvement.

It is noticed that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to make an order on the expiration of six months from November 10 directing the removal of all graves in a specified portion of Section A in Mount Carolina cemetery. Such Order will be made for the purpose of laying out of the area to provide for the burial therein of Chinese dead of the Roman Catholic community of the vicariate of the

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 11, 1891.)

The Dollar.

November 11.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 31. 12*½*.

Germany's Military Preparations.
November 5.—A new German law is announced for £5,500,000 sterling, to be applied to perfecting and increasing the Artillery branch of the Military Service.

Then as Now.

November 5.—Here is a splendid chance, a most favourable opportunity, for Mr. Mitchell-Lane to climb down, and withdraw, and apologise, and pull in his horns, and kick himself, and so on. In spite of his deliberate bare-faced assertions that the excise officers search passengers for opium with all decency, and then only on reasonable suspicion, here is a case this morning which ought to choke him. Ngan Ching a Chinese water constable, was on Tak Kee wharf in plain clothes, when a hulking Indian excise officer named Sunder Singh came up and wanted to search him. Poor Ching managed to get this his whistle and blow it for assistance. Then another polite and temperate excise officer (v. "Mitchell Lane on Gentleness") came along, and together they got the plain clothes constable to the station. He was searched, and found to be without opium. Then he was taken to the hospital, and the doctor certifies that he had a fractured rib and was bleeding at the mouth, and showed bruises all over his body. The excise officers, on getting him to the police station, said nothing about any resistance or assault on his part. They were charged with assault this morning at the Magistracy, and innocently remarked that they did not know he was a constable (or they would have hit somebody else, eh?) and that he assaulted them. M'ye. Three weeks for Sunder Singh and fourteen days for Mahomed Hse, his chum. The other side of the case (it is of course our practice to fully state both sides) is that no reliance can be put on a Chinaman's bare statement that he is a policeman, as this is a very common dodge; that the water police are at enmity with the opium farm people in consequence of recent convictions; that the constable purposely required search and provoked the constable, knocking him off, and that the injury to the Chinaman was unintentionally caused, and was really through his own negligence, he falling to the ground and dragging the Sixth on top of him. An application for a re-hearing is to be made to-morrow, and in the meantime the whole body of Indian excise officers have threatened to throw up their posts if such an unjust conviction—as they consider it—cannot be reversed.

The Ricksha Farm.

November 5.—"The Kickeha farm will be liberally dealt with in our next issue. Our 'chief' has for some days past been sadly 'off colour,' but is gradually coming round to his ordinary cheerfulness. Half-a-dozen Chinaman deputations have visited the

Telegraph office to protest against thisiotic 'fad' of the biggest

and the Hongkong Government

Farmer's monthly bill, the price

of the drug hasn't dropped a

single red cent in the divans, and the Chinese consider it is hard

lines, and say that they'd be

kicking off smoking to-morrow

if they could, just to get quit.

But John isn't the boy to cut off

his nose to spite his face. Not much. He'll smoke away as per

usual, you bet."

Opium Smoking.

November 5.—Notwithstanding that the trafficking sum of \$4,000 has been lopped off the Opium Farmer's monthly bill, the price of the drug hasn't dropped a single red cent in the divans, and the Chinese consider it is hard lines, and say that they'd be kicking off smoking to-morrow if they could, just to get quit. But John isn't the boy to cut off his nose to spite his face. Not much. He'll smoke away as per usual, you bet!"

Typhoo season the existence of "depressions" in various parts of the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea, sometimes near Hongkong and sometimes much farther afield, which, albeit of considerable interest, generally prove of a transitory nature, but somehow or other, with all his skill and science, his intimacy with the heavenly bodies—and he knows Latin and the use of the globes—the learned Doctor never tells us anything about the apparently permanent "depression" from which this colony has been suffering for so many months past, which has wrought such and havoc amongst the brilliant members of the once high-toned élite of our distinguished upper circles, and which is still as acutely felt by the working populace, the backbone of Hongkong, in every branch of business.

Hongkong House-Building.

November 6.—The inquest on the body of the Chinese girl killed by the fall of houses in Wellington Street on Sunday last was concluded to-day. The contractor who was engaged on the

repairs which were the immediate

cause of the collapse gave evi-

dence in accordance with that of

other witnesses—that, in course

of repairing the back part of the

house, some 500 or 600 bricks

were piled up on the second floor,

the back wall was taken down,

and in its place temporary sup-

ports of timber were put up under

the floors, but no beams were used

to shore up the party wall

which collapsed. The Coroner

(Mr. Wise) in finding a verdict

"death from asphyxia," said "I

have no doubt as to how the fall

was caused, but I do not think the

contractor's negligence, if it was

negligence, was criminal. At the

same time, he must be more

careful in future. I think he has

been very careless about the work,

because there is no doubt in my

mind that it was this piling of

bricks on the second floor that

caused the fall, and that he might

have known it. I will say nothing

by way of a rider to the

verdict, as it is no good adding a

rider unless you can do something with it. Verdict—death

from asphyxia. No somebody is

to be hanged!"

"Foreign Beer-Swilling."

November 7.—The German Club nobility and gentry an-

nounce a smoking concert in that

second-class pub-house to-night.

The members of the Telegraph

staff have taken in an extra supply

of soda-bottles to be prepared for

emergencies; and we consider it

only fair to intimate that if the

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

An Enjoyable Entertainment at Government House.

In connection with the Ministering Children's League bazaar, which takes place this afternoon, a concert was given in the ballroom at Government House last evening. The event was mainly arranged for the purpose of providing stall-holders, who will be so busily employed to-day, with an opportunity of being spectators of what is an exceedingly pretty show, and last evening there were quite a number of ladies and gentlemen present, together with a few friends, who had what might be termed a private rehearsal.

The concert, which was exceptionally good in every way, had been arranged by Mrs. Aitken, Miss Stone, Mrs. Worcester, Mrs. Looker and Miss Hazelton, and the excellence of the programme presented was a great tribute to these ladies for the trouble and patience they must have expended in bringing the little ones to their present state of perfection.

The following items were all very nicely given:—Song and march, "Union Jack of old England," by members of the Kowloon M. C. L. League; Patriotic recitation, "A child's small hand," Gwen Stedman; Dance "Hornpipe," June Looker (standard-bearer), William Hancock and David Looker. The recitation "Philosophy" by Miss Alma Worcester was splendidly done. The applause was so inconsistent that the tiny tot had to give another number and she was again accorded much acclamation for her recitation "Where are you going to my pretty maid?". A very charming item was the flower and song dance, those responsible being:—Sunshine, Clara Frost; Golden Butterfly, Marjorie Aitken; Buttercup, Gladys Ramsay; Daisy, Bessie George; Violet, Mary Hyde; Rose, Maggie Ramsay.

The chief and last item on the programme was the tableau "The Allies," Miss Diane May as Britannia and Miss Alma Worcester as poor little Belgium standing out exceptionally well. Others taking part were:—France, Gwen Stedman; Russia, June Looker; Italy, Rita Hazelton; Japan, Joyce Holycross; Serbia, Anne Dodwell; Portugal, Mina Hazelton; Montenegro, Dorothy Holycross; Roumania, Veronika Butterfield.

An extra number was given in the shape of a cradle song by Marjorie Aitken, Nellie Mackay, Gladys Ramsay, Bessie George, Mabel Spradbury, Irene Spradbury, Geraldine Smith, Winnie Smith and Florence Neave, and during an interval His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn gave a catchy little song entitled "Hump, Hump, and Wee-Wee," for which he received much applause.

The concert will be repeated this afternoon, with the addition of some special features by "The Swanks" through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hay.

HOCKEY.

Navy v. 83rd Co. R. G. A.

The Navy opened their League programme at Happy Valley on Thursday against the 83rd Co., but could only field a weak side. With two of their forwards playing cricket, and duty claiming another couple, only Newman of the usual attack was available. The sailors started with only ten men.

The opening exchanges were even, each goal being visited in turn. Good work by Newman set the Navy forwards going, a smart movement being ended by that player registering a neat goal. Half-time:—Navy 1; 83rd Co. 0.

The sailors were at full strength on resuming, and were soon attacking. Pressure was relieved by Richards putting tamely behind when well placed. The soldiers were dangerous in breakaways, and from one of these, Banks, in the failing light, stopped a terrific drive by Baker, the Navy man being carried off.

The Company pressed desperately after this, but ran up against a stonewall defence, the sailors retiring winners by the only goal scored.

NOTICES.

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Splendid Feat of British Airmen.

Remarkable feats in the air performed by Lieut. Albert Ball, D.S.O., of the Nottinghamshire and Derby Regiment and the Royal Flying Corps, are described in a supplement to the London Gazette. In recognition of one feat, Lieut. Ball received the D.S.O., and for another he was awarded a bar to the order. The first feat is thus described:

"Observing seven enemy machines in formation, he immediately attacked one of them and shot it down at 15 yards range. The remaining machines retired. Immediately afterwards, seeing five more hostile machines, he attacked one at about 10 yards range and shot it down, flames coming out of the fuselage. He then attacked another of the machines, which had been firing at him, and shot it down into a village, when it landed on the top of a house. He then went to the nearest aerodrome for more ammunition, and, returning, attacked three more machines, causing them to dive under control. Being then short of petrol he came home. His own machine was badly shot about in these fights."

Lieut. Ball's bar was won by the following performance:

"When on escort duty to a bombing raid he saw four enemy machines in formation. He dived on to them and broke up their formation, then shot down the nearest one, which fell on its nose. He came down to about 500 feet to make certain it was wrecked. On another occasion, observing 12 enemy machines in formation, he dived in among them, and fired a drum into the nearest machine, which went down out of control. Several more hostile machines then approached, and he fire three more drums at them, driving down another out of control. He then returned, crossing the lines at a low altitude, with his machine very much damaged."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, D.S.P. (B.), state:—Headquarters' Club.

An important meeting of the General Committee will be held at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 13. All Inspectors and Sergeants are invited to attend.

Band and Orchestra.

The following Orders of July 5, last to be inserted in the Standing Orders and numbered 123A:—"Members of the Band and Orchestra are not required to attend any kind of patrols, drills and musketry unless expressly ordered by the D.S.P. (B.). They may however voluntarily perform any of these duties except on a date fixed for a practice or performance."

Winter Uniform.

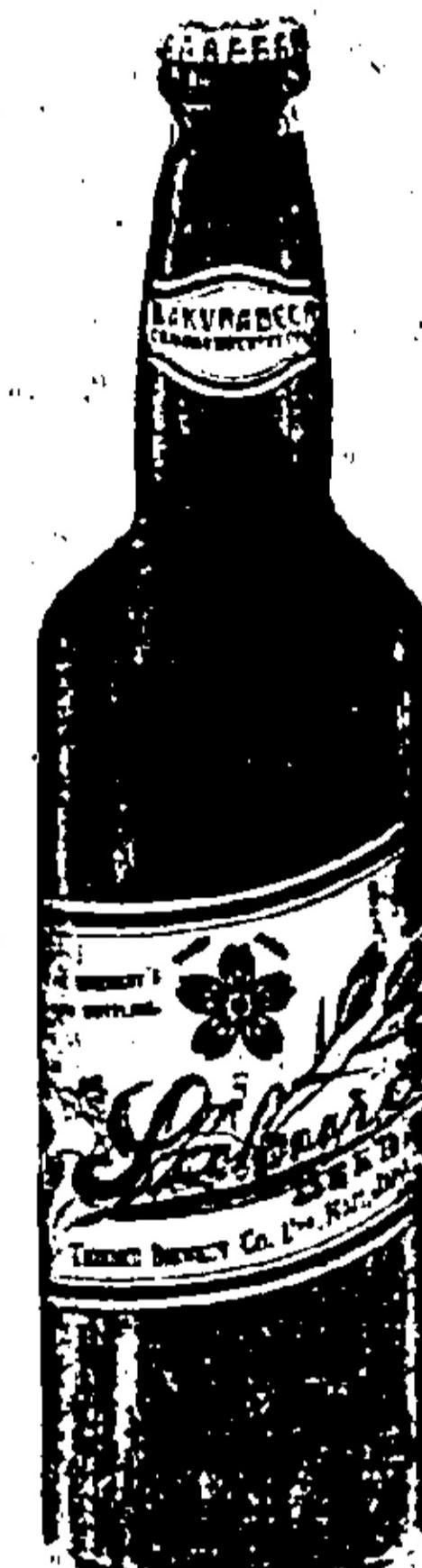
Blue uniform will be worn on patrol duty as from this date. Drill Lecture.

All ranks above the rank of P.C. are required to attend a lecture by the D.S.P. (B.) at Headquarters' Club at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Company Parades.

All Company Parades will be taken by the respective Company Commanders unless otherwise ordered.

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ASTRAL TITTLE TATTLE.

Modern Beer's Silence on the Great World War.

Astrology as practised by modern seers apparently concerns itself with the minor affairs of this planet. "Vox stellarum" is only title-tattle about things that don't very much matter just now.

So in "Moore's Almanac, original edition, 220th year," which has just been published by Cassell and Co., one finds scattered throughout the months prophecies about stocks and shares, theatres and music-halls, religious scandals and the divorce court, while, with regard to the world tragedy upon which all human attention is concentrated, the stars, if they are correctly interpreted in these pages, have scarcely anything to say.

If they do speak, it is in such egregious language as this: "January—Great and important changes are shown in the international and political world. Feb.—Unrest is shown in France and Italy. April—The conjunction of Mercury and Mars on the place of Mars in the Kaiser's horoscope foreshadows disaster."

Not having been able to foretell, by the remotest reference, the beginning of the war, it is not surprising that astrologers are rather shy of prophesying when it will end. One cannot say whether the statement "the new moon of December 14 threatens foreign disputes," denotes that the war is still going on at the end of 1917. That we may be quite sure that if it is so, this sentence will be claimed in a succeeding almanac as a triumphal vindication of prophecy.

However, the almanac is only partly concerned with lifting the veil from the future, and has much political, sporting, and agricultural information which is wholly reliable.

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The interest is payable half-yearly on 16th February and 16th August.

Bonds can be obtained to "Bearer" or they may be registered in the books of the Bank of England.

A declaration regarding exemption from Income Tax is necessary in the case of Bearer Bonds, but the interest warrants relating to registered Bonds, without any deduction of Income Tax, can be sent direct to the owner of such registered Bonds or to his banker.

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The £1 Certificate (purchase price 15s. od.) is issued in book form. The Certificates for £12 (purchase price 25s. od.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

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SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NANKIN Capt. G. Manley	about 24th Nov.	Direct Service.
LONDON & B'bay via Spore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochrane	noon 1st Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MALWA.
SHANGHAI, Moji, NOVARA, Kobe and Yoko-hama	KOBELINGT. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 2nd Dec.	Direct Service.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
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LONDON & B'bay via Spore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. H. Cochrane	noon 1st Dec.
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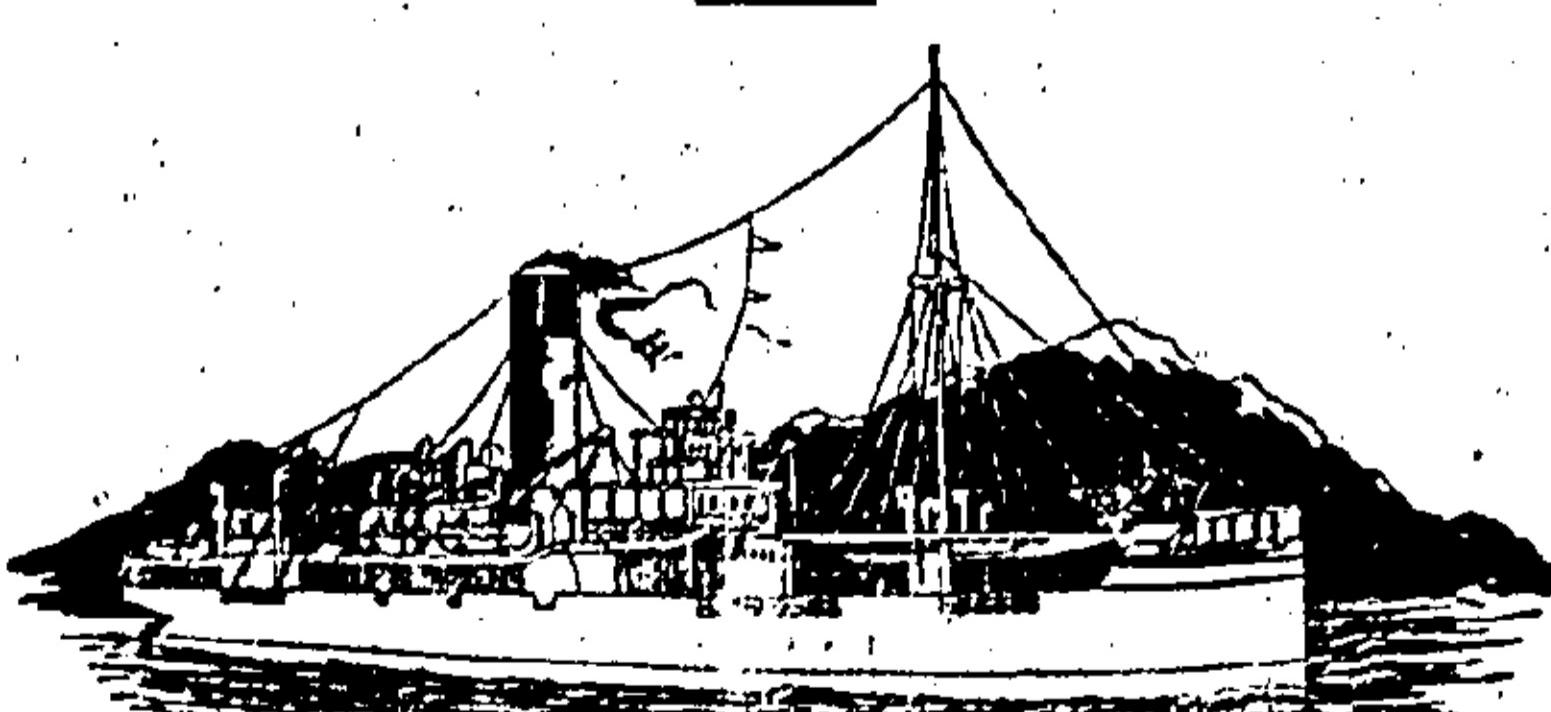
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London via Ports	Nyanza	P. & O.	17, Nov.
London via Cape Town	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Liverpool via Ports	Ningchow	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Gibson	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	end Nov.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	1, Dec.
London via Cape Town	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	7, Dec.
London via Ports	Cyclops	B. & S.	11, Dec.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via Japan	Karimeen	J.C.J. L.	11, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	15, Nov.
New York via Panama	Kanakawam	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	15, Nov.
Seattle and Japan	Talithybius	B. & S.	17, Nov.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Yhamma M.	N. Y. K.	22, Nov.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	22, Nov.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	30, Nov.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	16, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Heishin M.	N. Y. K.	11, Nov.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Nov.
Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	23, Dec.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kuinsang	J. M. Co.	11, Nov.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	13, Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow & Foochow	Wingeang	J. M. Co.	12, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	12, Nov.
Shanghai	Ahui	B. & S.	12, Nov.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	13, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Keemun	B. & S.	13, Nov.
Kobe and Moji	Fook sang	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Tean	B. & S.	14, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	14, Nov.
Haiphong via Hoihow	Lok sang	J. M. Co.	14, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Onsang	J. M. Co.	15, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow	B. & S.	15, Nov.
Shanghai to Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	16, Nov.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	17, Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	17, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	17, Nov.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	18, Nov.
Kobe	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	20, Nov.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Illoilo	Chinhus	B. & S.	21, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Nankia	P. & O.	24, Nov.
Calcutta via Ports	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24, Nov.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Stow	Van S.	J.C.J. L.	25, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Peleus	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Shanghai and Japan	Eurybates	B. & S.	1, Dec.
Shanghai and Japan	Teucer	B. & S.	3, Dec.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG."

having arrived from the above ports.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods

are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous

our Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited; whence, and/or

from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they

will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter signed by:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers

Hongkong, 25th November, 1916.

CONSIGNEES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

having arrived Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods

are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous

our Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited; whence, and/or

from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered on and after the 10th November, 1916, at 5 p.m., will be landed at

Consignee's risk and expense and delivery must be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on and after WEDNESDAY, November, 15th, 1916, at 5 p.m.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed in the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed after the 30th November, 1916.

O. H. BITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, November 8, 1916.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. VENEZUELA left San Francisco October 29th, and Honolulu November 5. This vessel is due to arrive at Hongkong December 5, and will leave this port for San Francisco via ports on December 9, at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. SHIRALA sailed from Calcutta on the 4th inst. and may be expected to be on or about the 21st inst.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

RUMANIAN PROGRESS IN THE DOBRUDJA.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

November 10, 2.10 a.m.

A Rumanian communiqué reports:—An enemy attack in the direction of Mount Muncul, north of Gojasa Valley, Trotus, was repulsed.

Fighting is proceeding at Tablabutzi, Bratocca, Predolu and Prabova Valley.

An enemy attack in the Drogoslavac region was repulsed.

Enemy artillery has been most active all along the Danube.

The Rumanians re-occupied Hirsova, a town in the Dobrudja, assisted by the Danube flotilla.

The enemy before evacuating fired the town.

NOBEL PRIZES FOR LITERATURE.

November 10, 5.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm states that the Nobel prize for literature for 1915 has been awarded to the French novelist Romain Rolland, and for 1916 to the Swedish poet Heidenstam.

GERMAN STRATEGIC PLANS.

Possibility of Retreat to the Rhine.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—There has been a good deal of discussion as to Hindenburg's new strategic plans. It is said that he attaches for the present more importance to the Eastern than to the Western front, and that he is even prepared to retire to the Rhine, if necessary, rather than permit a further Russian advance and a defeat in the Balkans, which would mean the loss to the German Alliance of Bulgaria and Greece.

This may or may not be true, but as far as the Russian front is concerned, the exact nature of Hindenburg's plan can only be gradually pieced together from those new facts in the disposition of the armies of the Central Powers, which have now begun to emerge with greater distinctness.

It is obvious that Hindenburg is making an intense and deliberate effort to stay General Brusiloff's advance. His new power enables him to take direct advantage of his own personal and intimate experience of the Russian front, and its strong hand is seen in the measures that now begin to take to brace up the tottering Austrian army.

Austria's German Rule. Generally speaking, these measures amount to a final destruction of Austrian military independence, and consist in the forcible incorporation into the Austrian organism of German method and staying power. This operation is being carried out mercilessly. Captive Austrian officers say that their people writh under it, but the military effect is certainly to increase General Brusiloff's temporary difficulties, though the net result, for the Central Powers, will be simply to prolong the agony, without any prospect of averting final defeat.

German reinforcements have been brought up, in part apparently from the Western front, to the number, it is sometimes said, of 20 divisions, and have been distributed, with great discrimination, along the whole of the front, which has been extended and made more menacing by the entry of Rumania:

Fortifications have been strengthened at the points chiefly threatened, and here and there, where the available number of sternly drilled German soldiers is insufficient as a stop-gap, they are supplemented by brave and determined Turks. When the Russian storm approached the Carpathians, the enemy hastily reorganized his defences amid the threatening heights and defiles of the mountain barrier.

After two months of the Russian advance had shown the multifarious possibilities of General Brusiloff's strategy the German generals made hasty efforts to discount beforehand the fertility of Russian invention, and above all, to prevent any further possibility of those fatal outflanking movements. All this has meant a hardening of the enemy's front against General Brusiloff's armies, and consequently delay in their advance.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Hongkong and China District.

Orders for week ending November 18, issued by Mr. E. Ralphs, state:—

Y.M.C.A. Division.

Members will parade as below, —Tuesday, 8.30 p.m. Signalling and Company drill. Wednesday, 8 p.m., First Aid lecture. Thursday, 8.30 p.m. signalling and Company drill. Saturday, 2.30 p.m. Company drill.

Salvingua Division.

Recruits will parade on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 4 p.m. for Company drill, and on Tuesday and Friday at 8.15 p.m. for First Aid lectures.

Trained Members will parade as below:—Sunday, 2 p.m. route march. Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., October drill and signalling. Friday, 6.15 p.m. First Aid lecture. Saturday, 2.30 p.m. Company drill. Uniform Drill order.

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Nov. 1 Tons 103
" 2 102
" 3 112
" 4 115
" 5 107
" 6 121
" 7 129
" 8 108
" 9 108
" 10 107
Total to 10th inst. 1,112	
Daily average 111.20	

AFTER THE WAR.

No "Kiss-and-be-Friends" Pow-Wow.

Perhaps it may be suggested that the influence of the neutrals, if cleverly awakened by the Germans, will be strong enough to force the Allies to let Germany off easily. That is a pure delusion. The neutral Powers are not going to be so mad as to attempt any venture of that kind. But even if for the sake of argument we assume that they will try to engage in such a piece of belated Don Quixotry, they have not the power to do so. The neutrals know quite well what the answer of the Allies would be to any horatory attempt to mediate—a polite "Thank you, but we do not think it would be in the higher interests of Europe to enter on the discussions you suggest" from the Governments; and a very impolite "Mind your own business and don't interfere with ours" from the Allied peoples.

"We have borne the agony of this war, not you, and we have won or are about to win, and the winners and nobody else are going to settle the terms." Though we do not think there is much, or indeed any, danger of this particular Pacificist plot coming to fruition, its existence is yet another argument in support of what we have contended in these columns—namely, that there must be no great, fat, fussy overgrown international Pow-Wow, at which every form of intrigue will be rife, and in which undoubtedly a bribing, wheedling, threatening, mischievous Germany might get a good deal of advantage. When the Germans come to suggest peace negotiations, with the inevitable preliminary of an armistice, as they soon will, we must tell them plainly that we have decided absolutely against a Congress with good tempered, pliable neutral Powers sitting and doing their best on "kiss-and-be-friends" lines.

At the same time, we shall at once tell Germany what are the terms upon which we will agree to peace. They are ready to offer her consideration whenever she asks for them, but they are terms which we shall grant as Germany granted her terms to France in 1871, and are not subject to bargaining or negotiation. They will be terms dictated, not by any vindictiveness, not by any desire on the part of the Allies to enrich themselves, but solely to ensure safety for the future.

Residents' Return. Among the passengers who returned to the Colony to-day by the Empress of Japan were Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott Harston, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paine, and Mr. H. M. Beaurepaire.

DUMPING A CHILD'S BODY.

A Woman Heavily Fined.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with being concerned in dumping the dead body of a child on some waste ground at Hunghom. The case was reported yesterday, it being discovered that the child had died from small pox.

Mr. Denys appeared for the woman, who is alleged to have given the body to a man to dump.

An Indian stated that he saw a man leave the parcel on the waste ground at Hunghom and, thinking there was something suspicious, took him back to the parcel and asked him to open it and show him what it was. The man did so and it was then seen that the parcel contained the dead body of a female child wrapped first in rags and then in a gunny bag. Witness took the man and the body to the Police Station. The man stated that a woman had given it to him.

Inspector Brown said it was obvious when he saw the body at the Police Station that death had taken place from small pox.

A Chinese detective stated that he went to the house of the defendant and asked who had given the body to the man to dump. She replied that she had. She did not report the matter to the police because it was too early in the morning, and she was afraid to go out. Witness took her to the Police Station and there saw the body of the child.

Dr. Smalley, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, said the last witness identified the body, as that of a young female child aged about two years. The cause of death was small pox of a very severe type. It was of an extraordinarily severe type and was very infectious. Witness did not think the child had been dead 24 hours. The symptoms must have been observable for two or three days, especially to a Chinese.

Mr. Denys:—I don't know the symptoms. I don't know whether you do, your Worship? To me it seems a very sweeping statement.

Dr. Smalley:—I said Chinese. We are always trying to stop this dumping of bodies of children suffering from infectious diseases.

In a statement, the woman said that deceased was her daughter and she died at nine o'clock the previous night. She gave the man \$3 to take the body to the public dispensary.

A dispensary clerk said dead bodies were taken to the mortuary at night, but this did not happen often.

Mr. Denys said the woman seemed to have done the best thing. It seemed to be the usual custom, and she had sent it through the usual channel. It had not been shown that the woman was guilty of negligence. The woman, as regarded the notification of an infectious disease, did not seem to have been aware that the child was suffering from such a disease.

Dr. Smalley at this stage rose and looked at the woman searching.

His Worship:—Is there something suspicious—are there signs of the disease on her?

Dr. Smalley:—I will have a look at her later.

For being concerned in the dumping of the body, a fine of \$200 was imposed and for not notifying the disease a further fine of \$50 was imposed.

HARBOUR ITEMS.

The a.s. Lechow arrived from Shanghai to-day with the Siberian mails. She reports a strong moon and high seas.

The Shemai Maru has brought into port a cargo of coal from Wakayama.

The Empress of Japan arrived to-night this morning with a general cargo, having left Vancouver on October 19.

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ARMY AND IRELAND.

Sir E. Carson's Views.

"Have you, Sir Edward, observed the speech which Mr. Devlin delivered at Belfast a day or two ago?"

"Yes," was Sir Edward Carson's answer, "the speech in which he asserted that the North of Ireland is equally opposed to conscription as the South. In what sense Mr. Devlin made that statement I do not understand. That they are opposed to it, if it can be avoided, may, forsooth I know, be true; but that they would prefer to see our divisions blotted out rather than submit to conscription is, I am sure, so far as the North of Ireland is concerned, entirely untrue."

Such was the emphatic declaration of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C. M.P., to a representative of the *Daily Telegraph* yesterday:

"My special interest in Irish recruiting," Sir Edward Carson continued, "apart from the necessity which I feel for making every possible sacrifice to win the war, arises from the admiration which I naturally entertain for the gallant acts in the field of the Irish Divisions. Everybody admits that they have won glory for themselves and for their country."

Reminded that the public were anxious to learn his opinions on the subject, Sir Edward Carson proceeded to say, "It is to me, as an Irishman, a great grief to know that through the slackness of recruiting in Ireland the Irish Divisions are likely to be either wiped out or merged into something in which they will not be recognisable as those who once won us so much honour."

"Every life lost, every sacrifice made, every honour won by these men in the trenches, is the most eloquent appeal that can be addressed to their fellow-countrymen to come out and take up the work which they have so well begun. And yet this solemn voice from the trench remains unanswered and unheeded!"

"That, I take it, Sir Edward, is your first reason for being dissatisfied?"

"Yes," Sir Edward Carson replied, "but there is a second reason which equally appeals to me as an Irishman. That is that when the day of final victory comes, as it certainly will, I feel ashamed to think that this country and the Overseas Dominions may be able to point to Irishmen and say, 'You come from the country that did less than any of the King's Dominions in the day of the Empire's greatest struggle for freedom and liberty to help beat those who wished to impose their internal system upon the world.'"

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BOXING.

The Next H.K.P.R. Event.

Sapper White, of the Royal Engineers, challenges Private Thomas, of the K.S.L.I., to a six-round contest under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve at its next boxing tournament, which is to be held on December 2.

We understand that efforts are being made for a return match between Sapper Richards and Seaman Manning, to take place on the same occasion:

doubt for certain classes of work produce far superior results to any that can be obtained on the blacksmith's forge, electric welding is not expected to replace blacksmith welding; on the contrary, the electric process has a distinct field of its own, and, as will be pointed out later, many ramifications of welding can be successfully carried out which the modern blacksmith could not accomplish by any means.

There are two main methods of applying electricity for welding purposes, viz., by internal resistance and by an electric arc, and each method is used in a number of ways and different classes of work.

The ramifications of these two main methods may be tabulated thus:—

1. The La Grange-Hoho process, resistance being formed in an electrolyte.

2. The Zenerer electric blow-pipe method.

3. The Thomeod process, sometimes called the incandescent process or the contact process, as in the Thomson-Houston, Holley, and Heiner methods. Under this heading come:—Butt welding, spot welding, seam welding, and angle welding.

4. The electric arc process, such as the Bernardos system, the Slavonoff system, and their variants.

Although these several methods will be described, the author in considering results will devote himself mainly to those of which he has the most experience.

Electric resistance welding differs radically from all the other systems in that it forces through the metals to be welded a current far in excess of their normal carrying capacity, and as the point of highest resistance is in the joint between the parts to be welded, the maximum amount of heat is generated at the very point where it is required. When the proper heat has been obtained the surfaces to be joined are pressed together so as to produce a perfect weld.

The apparatus necessary for resistance welding comprises:—

1. A source of alternating current.

2. A step-down transformer (an integral part of the welder).

3. Apparatus for regulating the current and for automatically shutting off the current as soon as the welding heat is attained.</

MOTOR-MOVIE QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

	1 p.m.	5 p.m.
Banks.	1.8 750.00	
Cantons.	1.8 405.00	
Donglasses.	1.8 125.00	
Indes (Def.)	1.8 130.00	
Star Ferries.	1.8 38.00	
China-Sugars.	b. 8 138.00	
Malaboo Sugars.	b. 8 30.50	
K'loa Docks.	a. 8 132.50	
S'hai Cottons.	a. T 120.00	
Yangtseepoos.	a. T 6.25	
Cements.	b. 8 10.85	
H.K. Electric.	a. 8 54.50	
H.K. Tramways.	b. 8 7.10	

BANKRUPTCY OF SANDOW, LTD.

Set Down by Corset Department.

At Bankruptcy Buildings, London, recently, the creditors met under the compulsory liquidation of Sandow (Ltd.), and were presented with a statement of affairs showing liabilities £20,988, of which £15,375 were expected to rank, and net assets £3,182, with a total deficiency of £27,867 with regard to the shareholders.

Mr. H. E. Burgess, Official Receiver, presiding, said that the bank, as holding the Debenture, appointed Mr. G. W. Milne, receiver, and that gentleman had since been in possession and carrying on the business. He was at present unable to say whether the realisation of the assets would yield any surplus for the unsecured creditors. Negotiations were, however, on foot which might result in a definite offer being made for the business.

The chairman said that the company was formed in 1898 to take over from Mr. Sandow the benefit of his School of Physical Culture, and he had acted as its managing director throughout.

The company had, to some extent been financed by Mrs. Sandow, and the results of its business had varied considerably. Broadly speaking, until 1907 a loss was shown, but in 1907 there was a profit of £7,300, which was more than doubled in the following year.

In 1910 the corset department was added. The company had its own ideas on corsets. These had manufactured for them to sell to the public, and although the first year's trading in this department disclosed a loss £1,800, the profit on the training institute amounted to £27,400, which was in reality the best year the company ever had.

In the following year the corset and the training departments each earned a profit of £8,000, but the corset department afterwards let the company down.

It was said that owing to the fact that supplies did not come in from the manufacturers the company was unable to execute orders, and he (the chairman) believed that to some extent the directors attributed the liquidation to the failure of the corset department.

During the years 1909-11 inclusive Mr. Sandow received some £10,000 per annum by way of dividend on his shares. Then the company had also been interested in the cocoanut business, the Sandow Coco and Chocolate Company being formed to work the benefit of an option which Sandow (Ltd.) had acquired from a German house connected with coco. Sandow (Ltd.) apportioned to have retained a sum of £30,000 in connection with the venture.

It was decided to leave the liquidation in the Official Receiver's hands.

Wounded.

Captain J. B. Ellwood, R.G.A., formerly mentioned in

CHINESE BUSINESS.

Opportunities in Hongkong and China.

According to a recent report by the United States Commercial Attaché, Julian Arnold, the motion-picture business in China is practically confined to the treaty ports, and more especially to the large commercial centres such as Shanghai, Tientsin, and Hongkong. It has developed almost exclusively in the higher-priced theatres charging from £50 to £75 a seat. In Shanghai there are probably six such motion picture houses, while Tientsin and Peking have smaller numbers. Many Chinese frequent these theatres, and special inducements are offered at Sunday exhibitions by reductions in price.

The films displayed in these houses prior to 1914 were almost entirely of French manufacture and furnished by French firms. Subsequent to the outbreak of war several American film companies succeeded in creating a demand for their films among the picture theatres in the Orient. So far as the foreign populations in China are concerned, and this may be interpreted also to include a certain number of the wealthy Chinese, there is probably not much opportunity for increased business.

It is believed that there is an excellent opportunity to work up a motion-picture business for the Chinese population. In order to do this, prices of admission would have to be very low. The Chinese people are great theatre-goers and are extremely fond of theatricals. The native playhouses are money-making institutions, and the Chinese sit for hours enjoying the native melodramatic productions. Their theatres are on the order of cafes, tables being provided and tea and Chinese delicacies served. The price of admission is nominal; in fact, many charge no fee for admission, but depend entirely on the profits from the sale of drinks and food products.

It is evident that the motion picture is especially adapted to Chinese audiences, as many of the plays have the character of pantomimes. They also have a species of crude motion picture which was introduced centuries ago and might be called a transparency. Chinese figures are painted on an oiled transparent silk and manipulated behind a screen in such a way as to produce a motion-picture effect. These are on a miniature basis. They are very popular, and are used universally throughout China.

The Chinese are essentially an agricultural people, and live in villages rather than in cities, although there are some large cities. The largest cities are provided with buildings erected for theatrical purposes. They have not developed the idea of scenery for use on their stages, so that the Chinese actor may often be seen standing on a chair frantically grasping at some imaginary object, which the audience has been taught to understand indicated the scaling of a precipitous mountain. Armies are depicted by a single file of soldiers walking in one door and out another. The dress of the Chinese actors is very spectacular, and in a way makes up for the lack of scenery and other decorative features on their stages. They are very fond of melodrama, applaud their heroes, and rejoice in seeing the villain get his just deserts.

There is a big field in China for the development of native films, and it is along this line that the greatest opportunity undoubtedly exists for film producers. A few foreign firms will always find a place in the Chinese motion-picture show, but I do not believe that the Chinese public would continually patronise these theatres if they exhibited foreign films only. In fact, I would recommend that about two-thirds of the performances be given to native films, and one-third to foreign productions, at present a few Chinese theatres are displaying motion-picture films, but, generally speaking, these are hardly more than imitations of the English and American films. If the Chinese continue to patronise the English and American films, the Chinese public will give up native films.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese public will give up foreign films.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS STRAIGHTEN THEIR LINE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

November 10, 7.15 p.m.

An Italian communiqué says: "We advanced and straightened our car line on the northern sector of the Ceres plateau. We took thirty prisoners."

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ENEMY HARBOURS.

November 10, 10.30 p.m.

An Admiralty message states that our naval aeroplanes carried out an attack in the early morning on the harbours and submarine shelters of Ostend and Zeebrugge, dropping a great weight of bombs with satisfactory results.

HONGKONG MAILS LOST.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Sinking of the Arabia.

For the information of the public, the postal authorities notify us that all the mails from the Far East for Europe which were despatched from Hongkong by the P. and O. steamship Sardinia on the 6th ultimo and transferred to the same Company's steamship Arabia at Colombo were lost in the sinking of the latter vessel in the Mediterranean. These mails included the following:

Parcels.
20 baskets from Hongkong (16) and the Agencies (4) to London.

Ordinary Mail.
Newspapers, samples etc., and correspondence superscribed "via Sues":

7 bags from Manila to Europe
1 bag from Canton, French Post Office to Paris
1 bag from Amoy, French Post Office to Paris
3 bags from Hongkong to Paris
1 bag from Macao to Lisbon
1 bag from Hongkong to Brindisi
1 bag from Hongkong to Geneva
1 bag from Hongkong to Amsterdam
20 bags from Hongkong to London
36 bags

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.25—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure has decreased moderately over N.E. China, and slightly over the Philippines, and has increased slightly over Indo-China. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

Strong monsoon is indicated along the south-east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.75 inches, against an average of 81.15 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock... N. winds, moderate to strong fine.

2 Formosa Channel... N. winds, strong.

4 (South coast of China betw. H.K. and Hainan...) The same
2 (South coast of China betw. H.K. and Lamock...) The same

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 11, 1916.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 30.13 30.15 30.10

Temperature 68 58 68

Humidity 43 46 41

Wind Direction NE NE ESE

Wind Force 3 3 3

Weather b b b

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Clouds 80% 80% 80%

Visibility 10 miles 10 miles 10 miles

Wind Gusts 10 miles 10 miles 10 miles

A GRAVE WARNING.

"Dagonet," on the Grip of the German Octopus.

Mr. G. R. Sims writes in *John Bull* of September 16:

To what extent, after two years of a bloody and costly war, are the tentacles of the Hun octopus still twined around us?

Day after day thinking Britons, impressed by astounding happenings, happenings which are to our disadvantage, and often to our direct injury, rub their eyes and talk about "the hidden hand."

If the phrase "the hidden tentacles" were substituted, I believe it would be a more correct definition of the enemy power which has so frequently paralysed our efforts in our fight for freedom.

We are going to win this war—we are winning it. But because of the grip of the Hun octopus upon many of the things that make for victory, that victory is being accomplished at a far greater cost in blood and treasure than would have been necessary had we started in the fight, and been able to carry on the fight, free from the grip of those deadly tentacles.

Politically, financially, commercially and socially, the tentacles encompassed us long ago. The Hun octopus made sure of his grip upon the financiers of a Power which it knew must, sooner or later, be a hostile Power, and it made sure long before it allowed the cause for hostility to arise.

To-day we are writing the history of the war in red hot blood. In the days to come the story of Great Britain's almost super-human effort to save her Empire from the ruin, stealthily but systematically prepared for her by Germany, will be written in cold blood. And then, and then only—always presuming that the historians are honest—shall we know the truth.

There are a few who know it now, and who, because the honour of their land is dear to their hearts, would willingly tell it now, and tell it boldly and frankly.

But this is not the moment when, from the patriotic point of view, the whole truth can be told to the greatest advantage. All our energies must for the time being be devoted to killing the Hun octopus.

The press has done splendid service to the National cause. Again and again the press has compelled those in power who were pursuing a hesitating and half-hearted policy to face the situation in a more statesmanlike way.

But the press has had to be diplomatic in its campaign for efficiency. The British newspapers are read by both foes and friends, and therefore the press has had to temper its valour with discretion. It has had to guard itself against saying that which would hearten the enemy, and that which would dishearten our Allies.

But the hidden tentacles are not a myth. That they have played an important part in the Hun's preparation for a war of world-conquest is a recognised fact, and the recognition should be sufficient to rouse every man and woman who have the national honour and the national welfare at heart to a sense of the important part which he and she may still play in the life-and-death struggle, of the issue of which the whole future of our Empire and our race depends.

Millions of braves are fighting the Hun abroad. There is a mighty army of tens of millions who are not eligible for military service, but on whose ears the cry, "Your King and Country need you!" should ring as a call to action.

The country needs those millions, and the need is great. Our brave soldiers and sailors will win the victory for us; but when they have won it, it is upon the will of a great united people that the value of the victory will depend.

It is for the people to say and see that the tentacles of the Hun octopus shall exercise no pressure upon the makers of the terms of

peace—that the hidden power which shaped the beginning of the war shall have no influence in shaping the end.

Knowledge is power; and the knowledge of what has been happening to weaken and delay our blows at the enemy will be the power behind the dictators of the terms of peace when the hour of peace shall dawn.

Great Britain is the heritage of the British people. It is not a property leased for a term of years to a syndicate of lawyer-politicians.

The elected representatives of the people—whether they are Cabinet Ministers or plain M.P.'s—are the salaried servants of the people, and only remain in the people's service at the people's will and pleasure.

During the war there has been no General Election and so Ministers and Members of Parliament have continued to hold their offices and draw their salaries and pursue whatever policy seemed good to them, either from the Party or the National point of view, uncontrolled by the conditions which in ordinary times make the voice of the people the master's voice.

Throughout the war the people have behaved admirably. In the dark days of disaster, due to our utter lack of preparation, they showed a calmness and a restraint worthy of the best traditions of our race.

When success crowned our arms on land, and our noble Navy added fresh records to its glory roll, they waved no flags and rang no bells. The voice of the people was silent.

That is one of the great outstanding facts of the story of the British people in the Great War—their silent faith in the triumph of their cause because it was just and righteous.

But the voice of the people must in the near future be heard again, and it must speak with no uncertain voice. In the ears of the politicians, financiers, bureaucrats, commercial magnates, pressmen, pamphleteers and propagandists who under the pressure of the hidden tentacles have raised the cry "Don't humiliate Germany," the voice of the people must thunder its demand for the most humiliating punishment that can be inflicted by the conquerors upon the conquered.

Any terms of peace that do not humiliate Germany will be terms of peace that leave the Hun free to hold their heads high among the nations, and such terms will be a foul betrayal of the great army of patriots who have given life and all that was dear in their country's cause.

Such terms will be an insult to the memory of the gallant men and noble women and innocent children who have been wantonly murdered to make a Berlin holiday.

The blood of the martyrs cries for vengeance. That vengeance the Prime Minister, speaking from his seat in the House of Commons, has solemnly declared shall be exacted upon the Hun.

But be sure that those upon whom the guilt of these murders rests will, when the day of judgment comes, rely confidently upon the hidden influence which has been exerted on their behalf in war.

It is for this reason that every man and woman in the land must arm for the fight for peace, for the only peace which for generations to come will mean the deliverance of civilisation from the menace of German militarism and intrigue, and free the forces that control the policy of the British Empire from the tentacles of the Hun octopus.

New Russian Minister.

Petrograd, Oct. 1.—An Imperial Ukase appoints M. Protopopoff, who is Marshal of the Nobility of the Province of Lumbirak and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Duma, to Minister of the Interior in succession to M. Khvorostoff, who recently retired from the post. M. Protopopoff belongs to the left wing of the Cadet Party and is consequently a member of the Progressive Block. He is 60 years of age. He is keenly interested in labour legislation, and holds Liberal views on national questions. He headed the Parliamentary delegation to England and other Allied countries this year.

U. S. TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Competition with the Allies.

One of the situations that call for consideration after the war from a business standpoint is that of trade relationships on the part of ourselves and our Allies with neutral countries. The position that will result with regard to enemy countries is fairly well defined. But how are we to view the position respecting trade with neutrals, especially neutrals who have been doing well out of the war, and are thereby enabled to prepare for increased trade when the war is over? Such countries have been subject to little or no risk, and their commercial and industrial prosperity has been, and continues to be, materially enhanced by the necessities of the belligerents. It behoves the Allies generally, therefore, to consider the position now, if they are to be ready for the commercial competition that will undoubtedly arise when peace comes. The most important neutral in this respect is the United States. A survey of the situation is accordingly important.

The United States exports to the United Kingdom and British Possessions have enormously increased during the war. In March, 1914, they amounted in value to \$2 million dollars; in the corresponding month of the present year they amounted to no less than \$20 million dollars. In the same period America's exports to our Allies rose from \$2 to \$12 million dollars. Her exports to Germany and her Allies have, of course, practically ceased, thanks to the British blockade, but her exports to other neutral countries have increased from \$7 to \$8 million dollars. Her exports to Germany and her Allies have, of course, practically ceased, thanks to the British blockade, but her exports to other neutral countries have increased from \$7 to \$8 million dollars. America is, therefore, profiting remarkably out of the war, partly through supplying ourselves and our Allies with munitions and food-stuffs, and partly by sending to neutral countries goods with which the combatant Powers are at present unable to supply them. Moreover, being free from all serious competition, her manufacturers are making enormous profits, which they are employing in laying down new plant and erecting new workshops. America will thus be in a better position to compete in the world's markets at the close of the war than she has ever been before.

In order to be able to deal successfully with American competition after the war, we must develop to the full extent the resources of the British Empire.

All the needs of the Empire can be supplied from within its own borders, with abundance to spare for the requirements of other nations. But this requires Imperial organisation, and a closer partnership between the Mother Country and the Dominions than has heretofore existed. But shipyards could not do the work the cruisers were required to do in the Bight of Heligoland, in the operations against the Russians in the Baltic, nor in the battle of Jutland Bank. We shall see why presently. But first let us see how the matter stands in regard to ourselves.

We, who have possessed no airships capable of doing the work of scouting, have lost the following vessels under conditions roughly analogous to those of the Germans:—Cressy, Aboukir, Hogue, Hawk, Arethusa, Nottingham, Falmouth, Amphion, Pathfinder and Hermes. That is, ten to the thirteen or fourteen of the Germans, and this in spite of our greater numbers and the fact that our Navy has kept the sea. Of all these, only the Nottingham and Falmouth were lost doing work which possibly—I say no more than possibly—might have been done by airships. These, of course, are the two to which Lord Montagu referred.

In most of the other cases the vessels were looking for mine-layers or other hostile craft which it was their mission to destroy as well as to find. Obviously the best Zeppelins in existence would have been useless for the purpose. The fact which Lord Montagu overlooks is that in nine cases out of ten moonlight means something more than merely seeing where the

enemy is, or even what his force is. It means the discovery of lurking dangers which would escape distant vision; it means chasing off the enemy's torpedo-craft; it means, in some cases, involving him in a nation which he can't break off before the heavy ships come up and get their chance of a decisive battle. In the Bight of Heligoland the German light cruisers fought ours partly in the hope of holding them until their battle-cruisers could get at them (the enemy being ignorant, despite their airmen, of Beatty's presence), and partly in order to hold them off from too near approach (especially the destroyers) to the German coast, and *vice versa*. In the Baltic, likewise, the German cruisers were not cut merely to see, but to see and engage. I think it is fair to assume the same thing of the Nottingham and Falmouth. They were searching for the enemy. But unless the British Fleet was to be exposed to the danger to which they themselves fall victims it was necessary to carry out a far more intimate reconnaissance than could have been possible by a mere bird's-eye view from the air. And there was unquestionably the intention to engage him when found, to worry his small craft and to compel him to chase with his heavy ships, and thus to hamper his return until the British squadrons could come up.

The use of Zeppelins by the enemy on May 31 had precisely the opposite purpose. They were required merely to get as distant a view of Jellicoe's fleet as possible, and to give the earliest warning they could, in order that the main German Fleet might avoid fighting. For that purpose they were all-sufficient and admirably adapted. But as the purpose of the British Fleet is always to fight under circumstances which favour decisive action airships alone would have been of no service. Cruisers were necessary as well, and if they were used, they were bound to run the risk attendant upon their use. The same conditions will and must recur whenever the German Fleet is at sea. I am very far indeed from disputing the use of airships to the Navy, or of denying that our lack of them is a most serious weakness. But I do absolutely contest the opinion that they can take the place of cruisers as the "eyes of the fleet." And I feel perfectly sure that, had we had squadrons of airships, the Nottingham and the Falmouth would have been very much where they were when they met their end.

As regards the future Lord Montagu is reported to have disengaged on the possibility of invasion from the air, and to have proclaimed that Britain is no longer an island. I do not know what precise meaning he gives to the word invasion; but if he regards such incursions as we have experienced by the Zeppelins, multiplied a hundred-fold as "invasion," then he must also regard the raiding cruisers of Scapa Flow and Lowestoft as invaders. The one sent their shells, the other their bombs. There is no essential difference. But if by invasion in the accepted sense of physical occupation of a portion of enemy territory, then I hope he will pardon me for saying that the idea is a veritable bogey. Imagine the first flight of Zeppelins attempting a landing by night at the selected spot! Imagine two hundred great carcasses, each eight hundred feet long, coming down to within a thousand, five hundred, two hundred feet of the ground, amid a storm of fire! And how many more would be required to bring the barest minimum of ammunition and stores required? You must postulate the most complete surprise before such a thing becomes even plausible. Britain remains an island because she cannot be reached on the element of man, and she is not less so because it has become possible to reach her by air as well as by sea—Gerard Menzies in the *Observer*.

In most of the other cases the vessels were looking for mine-layers or other hostile craft which it was their mission to destroy as well as to find. Obviously the best Zeppelins in existence would have been useless for the purpose. The fact which Lord Montagu overlooks is that in nine cases out of ten moonlight means something more than merely seeing where the

Assistant Surgeons for I. M. S.

The Government of India will shortly appoint another batch of assistant surgeons to temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

"STRIKE HOME AND AT HOME."

Mr. Grahame-White on the Zeppelin Raids.

WORKING-MEN AND THE CLERGY.

"They Do Not Think Much of Them."

"Ordinary working men do not think much of the clergy," said Bishop Weldon at the annual conference at Manchester of the Church of England Men's Society.

The workers thought, he said, that the clergy were not intellectually competent to deal with their difficulties. There certainly had been in the last 50 years a marked intellectual decline in the clergy of the Church of England, and when that intellectual decline was associated with spiritual or ecclesiastical assumption it was not very pleasing to his friends of the working classes.

The vote of the bishops in the House of Lords in the past had brought no credit to the Church, and the clergy could hardly claim to have taken pains to place themselves in deep sympathy with the masses of the people. The word "humbug" was frequently spoken among the working classes when they heard bishops, archbishops, and even deans enforcing lessons of sacrifice, and he thought that the clergy might set aside a certain part of their incomes to show they were in earnest.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Stanley, who is in charge of the Q.E.M.S. built at the front, said that the English and the French had actually developed a language of their own. He told a story of a British soldier and a French girl who desired to be married. It turned out that the girl was a Roman Catholic and that the soldier belonged to the Church of England. Bishop Gwynne, Deputy Chaplain-General, said he must make inquiries, but the soldier remarked: "Oh, sir, I have explained it all to her and she understands and is willing." (Laughter.)

"Dear me," said Bishop Gwynne, "he has been able to explain in a couple of words all the subtleties of religion which the divines have not been able to do for 300 years." (Laughter.)

term to point to the necessity for a great and immediate increase in the strength of our home air service?

"But, as I have just indicated, there are difficulties in the way of obtaining this increase, in spite of its admitted urgency. So I come to my next point, the point which, in my opinion, the Press should hammer home,

Destroy Them in Their Nests.

"It is this. The proper place to tackle the Zeppelins is not on this side of the North Sea; not when they are over England, but while they are in Germany or in Hun-occupied territory. Destroy them in their nests. Destroy them before they reach these shores. To postpone our attack until they have dropped their bombs and so forth—but a large percentage of them would probably lose their heads altogether if sent up straight to tackle a Zeppelin. Men take a long time to become highly skilled and efficient and then it is only exceptional men who can do these 'star turns.' The percentage of them who shine in the Air Service is small, partly because the opportunities for distinction are few, but chiefly because only a few airmen are temperamentally suited for these dashing feats. To tackle a Zeppelin at night in mid-heaven, single-handed, and at the same time run the gauntlet of the fire from our own anti-aircraft guns, demands not only great skill, but also rare pluck, nerve and determination."

Too Early for Optimism.

On his attention being called to the leader in Monday's *Times* in which it is said: "We look forward to the time, not many months hence, when Zeppelin raids will cease because no hostile airship will be able to escape if it once reaches England," Mr. Grahame-White remarked:—

"I do not agree with that!

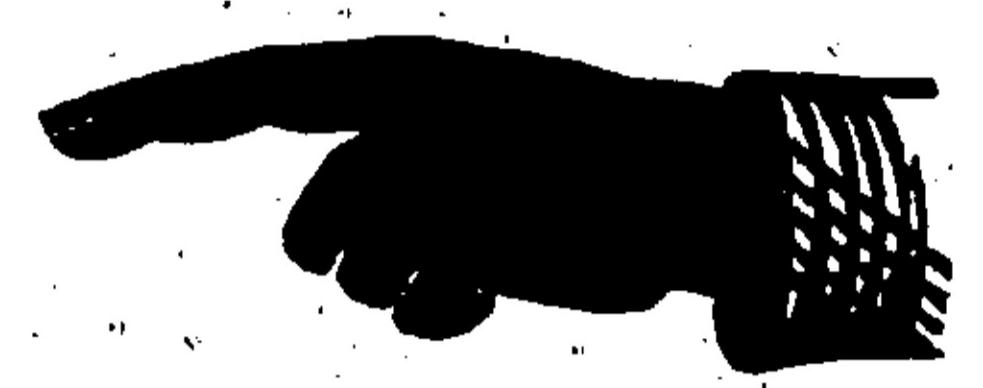
I am neither an alarmist nor a pessimist, but I say emphatically that it is too early to make such a definite statement. The Times, I think, misconceives the situation. The air presents such a vast field for operations that isolated raids will continue to be made with more or less disastrous effects on life and property. It is a comparatively easy matter for enemy airships to steal unobserved over England; and when the Zeppelins are equipped with more powerful engines, sufficiently shielded and capable of weathering even storms and other adverse atmospheric conditions—as they will be—the task of our airmen will be rendered correspondingly difficult. To bag two Zeppelins out of a total of twelve is not a big percentage. Does this not

"There is no need for dependency—quite the contrary," were the famous aviator's closing words. "On the other hand, we must guard against undress self-complacency, too much self-assurance. The Germans, it should be remembered, are still an extremely powerful, determined, and well-equipped enemy, especially as regards their Air Service and its organisation. Our aim should be so to develop and strengthen our Air Service in all its branches, that instead of waiting to be attacked, we shall be in a position to assume the offensive, and carry the war into the enemy's camp. There must be no resting of the most strenuous efforts to make our Air Service all-powerful, and finances must not be stinted either for the construction of accepted types or for experimental research. This, it seems to me, is the lesson of the air raid."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Price	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915.		1915.		1916.		Last Dividend and Date	
					Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date				
Banks.												
s. \$755	H.K. & S'har Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	725	{ Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 2/11 subject to Income tax for 2/4 year ending 30/6/16 paid 14/11/16	
n. \$405	Marine Insurances.	10,000	£250	50	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426	390	{ Final of £2 making 125 a/c 1914 and interim of £18 a/c 1915	
n. \$156	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000	£15	55	180	April	145	Jan.	180	155	{ Final Div. of 15% making 27½ for year ending 30/6/16	
n. \$965	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	12,400	£250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005	680	{ Final of £20 bonus for 1914 and Interim of £30.00 for 1915	
n. ex738255	Union Ins. Sty of C'ton, Ld.	12,000	£250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	300	240	{ Final of £15 mak. £18 for 1914 & Int. of £6 for 1915	
n. \$161	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	240	China Sugars show very little change, but, if anything, are not so strong; cash shares are scarce and could probably be placed at \$138, and business has been done in them at \$130 for the settlement. They are, however, inclined to be weak forward; and there are no buyers over \$138 for December.	
n. \$387	Fire insurances.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	168	152	{ Div. \$1. Bonus \$3; making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16	
n. \$161	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	367	{ \$2 for 1914	
n. \$387	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	367	{ \$2 for 1914	
Shipping.												
s. \$125	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	281	Mar.	137	106	{ Div. \$1. Bonus \$3; making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16	
s. \$224	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	80,000	\$15	all	22	May	19	Dec.	24	17	{ \$1.00 for year ending 31.12.15	
b. & sa. \$133	Indo-China { Combined Steam Naviga- tion Co., Ld....	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62	Jan.	190	171	{ Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16, at exch. 2/11 paid 11/8/16.	
b. \$46	Preferred	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	50	Dec.	140	110	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon 2/-) mak- ing in all 7/- for year 1915	
n. 108/9	Shell T'port & T'ng Co., Ld.	3,797,610	£1	all	94/6	June	75/	Jan.	112/6	86/6	{ \$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16	
s. \$38	Star Ferry Company, Ld....	4,600	\$10	all	93/4	Oct.	23	July	41	35	No sales in land shares have been reported, and they are more or less nominal at present ques- tions.	
n. \$138	Refineries.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept	80	Jan.	146	100	{ \$12 for 1915 First year	
b. \$394	China S. Refining Co., Ld....	14,000	P.3	all	—	—	40/2	30/2	—	—	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	
Mining.												
n. 30/	Kailan Mining Admin'nt	1,000,000	£1	all	—	—	—	April	30/	26/-	{ Interim Div. of 1/- nett a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No. 7.)	
s. \$275	Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld....	260,000	£1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335	170	{ Cements have been the medium of a large business. The price has advanced to \$10.90, and the demand is still unsatisfied. Hong- kong Electrics can be placed at \$34 and China Lights at \$42.	
b. \$33/	Tronoh Mines Ltd.....	160,000	£1	all	25/	Dec.	32/6	Mar.	42/6	28/6	{ Low Level Trams have found buyers at \$7.15 and Peak Trams at \$10. Watsons have been sold at \$10 and \$8.90.	
n. 24/9	Ural Caspians.....	796,666	£1	all	43/	April	25/	Jan.	38/9	31/6	{ 1/- interim 1915	
b. & sa. 184/	Dock Wharves, Godowns, &c.	10,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	85/2	71	{ \$3.50 for year 1915	
n. x.d. \$132	H'kong & R.W. & G. Co., Ld.	6,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135	78	{ Int. \$2/4 paid 9/11/16	
n. t. 90	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld....	11,760	t.100	all	63/2	Sept.	49	July	93/2	59	Tls. 74 for year ending 30.4.16	
s. t. 82	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld....	34,000	t.100	all	100	Dec.	10	April	93/2	81	Tls. 3 for 1915	
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
n. \$115	H'kong Hotel Co., Ld....	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	107	{ \$3 for 1/2 year ending 30.6.16 paid 12/8/16	
n. \$101	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105/2	100	{ Int. div. of \$3/4 for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16.	
b. \$7.00	H'phrey Estate & F. Co., Ld.	150,000	\$10	all	71/4	Jan.	6	July	7.10	6.40	{ 35 cents for year 1915	
n. \$5	K'loon Land & B'ng Co., Ld.	1,000	\$50	50	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	35	{ \$2 for 1915	
n. t. 91	Shanghai Lands.....	75,000	t.50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	90	{ Int. Div. of 6% for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, paid 27/7/16.	
n. t. 85	West Point Building Co., Ld....	12,000	\$50	all	68/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90	77	{ Int. div. of \$2 for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16, paid 21/7/16	
n. t. 101	H'kong Central Estate.....	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	97	{ \$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15	
n. t. 165	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld....	75,000	t.50	all	120	July	117	Jan.	167	120	Tls. 16 for year ending 31/10/15	
n. t. 161	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	all	162	July	113	Feb.	164	111	Tls. 15 for year ending 30/11/15	
n. t. 80	Laou Kung Mow.....	75,000	t.100	all	90/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63	{ Dividends of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16	
n. t. 122	Shanghai Cottons.....	4,000	t.50	all	60	May.	77	Jan.	125	81	{ 7% p.c. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915	
n. t. 61	Yangtszeopoo	175,000	t.5	all	61	Apr.	34	May	61	43/4	{ \$7 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 24/2/16	
Miscellaneous.												
n. \$88	China Neo Company, Ld....	40,000	\$12	all	111	Apr.	52	May	1035	800	{ 72 cents for 1915 6% for year ending 24/2/16	
n. \$475	China Light, Power Co., Ld....	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90	4.30	{ 6% for year ending 24/2/16	
n. \$920	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ld....	125,000	\$10	all	71	Jan.	10,15	Oct.	10,10	8,40	{ 70 cts. for 1915	
s. \$10.90	Dairy Farm Company, Ld....	60,000	75	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41	28	{ \$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 60 cts. for 1915.	
b. \$54	Green Island Cement Co., Ld....	400,000	\$10	all	11,20	Oct.	5,20	Jan.	11,00	8,65	{ \$2.25 for year ending 22/8/16	
n. \$160	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld....	6,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36/2	Feb.	55	43	{ Int. Div. of \$2 for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16 paid 22/8/16	
b. \$341	Hongkong Ice Co., Ld....	6,000	\$26	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	158	{ Int. Div. of \$1 for 1/2 year end- ing 30/6/16, paid 2/11/16	
b. \$7.15	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld....	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50	5/4	{ 7% p.a. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/11/16 (c. 167)	
b. t. 23	Langkate	250,000	z.10	all	43/2	May	35	Mar.	40/2	23	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16	
n. \$10	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	104	Mar.	9,30	June	10,25	9/4	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31/5/16	
n. t. 1	Do. (New)	50,000	\$10	all	1,00	Mar.	80	cts. Aug.	1,00	60 cts.	{ \$100, per share for year end- ing 31.12.15	
n. t. 43	Steam Laundry Co., Ld....</											

The list will be closed on or before 15th November, 1916.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. WAR LOAN OF 1916.

Issue of \$3,000,000 Hongkong Currency six per cent.

Bonds to Bearer authorised by the War Loan Ordinance 1916.

**THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE
HANDED OVER TO THE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION
FROM THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.**

**THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THIS LOAN ARE
GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HONGKONG
AND ARE SECURED BY THE REVENUES
OF THE COLONY.**

PRICE OF ISSUE - \$100 PER CENT.

Interest payable - 1st May and 1st November.

First Coupon for full six months interest payable - 1st May 1917.

Principal repayable at par on - 1st November 1926, or, at the option of the Government of Hongkong, principal may be wholly or partially repaid at any time after the fifth year by drawings of Bonds.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, are instructed by the Government of Hongkong to invite subscriptions for the above Loan.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 or \$10,000, payable to Bearer with half yearly interest coupons attached payable 1st May and 1st November, at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong.

The first coupon will be attached to Script Certificates which will be exchanged later for definitive Bonds.

This loan will be free from any local taxation as regards both principal and interest.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, from whom the necessary printed forms can be obtained. Such applications must be for \$100 or any multiple thereof and be accompanied by a deposit of 25% of the amount applied for.

Applications may be accepted in whole or in part, and in the event of partial allotment the surplus amount paid as deposit will be appropriated towards the payment of instalments due on allotment.

The Government has the right to refuse any application.

Payment will be required as follows, viz.:-

25 per cent. on application.
25 allotment (4th December, 1916).
25 20th December, 1916.
25 17th January, 1917.
100%

In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its due date, the deposit and instalment previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Script Certificates, with coupon attached for the first half year's interest due on 1st May 1917, will be issued after payment of the instalment due on allotment, and such certificates, when fully paid, will be exchangeable for Bonds when received. Notice will be given when Bonds are ready for delivery.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Hongkong, October 25, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916, commencing at 11 a.m.

At the premises of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(For account of the concerned)

Ex s.s. "Wisley;"

Unless disposed of by private treaty:

18 Motor Cars (Overland) 7

seater, 6 cylinders

12 Motor Cars (King) 5 seater,

8 cylinders; electric lighting

and starting.

All more or less damaged by

immersion in sea water.

1 Motor Car (Overland) 7

seater, 6 cylinders—This car

has been reconditioned from its

former damaged condition and is

now in running order.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1916.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDERRIGNED has received instructions from Head Office I have handed over the Agency of Ruter's Telegram Co., Ltd., to Mr. J. P. BRAGA, of No. 8, Pedder's Hill, to whom all communications should be addressed in future.

F. SMYTH,

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1916.

TSANG FOOK.

14, Wan Chai Road, Telephone

STATION 6945. REPAIRED, TURN

REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED,

WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED

LOWEST CHARGES. C. H. S. H.

WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding

POST OFFICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL.

The Post Office are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 16th November. This Mail is due in London on the 24th December. The above date of departure is liable to alteration.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station:-

TJIBODAS NEW SWEDEN

SEIYO MARC MALTA

MAILS DUE.

Europe via Nagasaki—Per KAS-

BIMA MARU, 15th Nov.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 11th

Nov., 2 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TAIHEI M.,

11th Nov., 3 p.m.

Japan via Nankin—Per TANGO M.,

11th Nov., 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per YUNGSHIN, 11th Nov.,

5 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 11th

Nov., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai & N. China—Per WINGSANG, 11th Nov.,

5 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang & Port Moresby (via

Batavia)—Per HOKUTO M.,

11th Nov., 5 p.m.

Holbow—Per CHONGVA, 11th Nov.,

5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—

Per AMAKUSA MARU, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Japan via Kuchinotou & San

Francisco—Per KARIMOEN, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Holbow, Patboi & Haiphong—Per KAI-

FONG, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Australia, New Zealand & New

Guinea via Thursday Isl.—Per

ST. ALBANS, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Saigon—Per CHOFU MARU, 12th Nov.,

9 a.m.

American Mail.

Australia, New Zealand & New

Guinea via Thursday Isl.—Per

ST. ALBANS, 12th Nov., 9 a.m.

Siberian Mail.

Shanghai & N. China, (Europe via

Siberia)—Per SHANTUNG, 16th Nov.,

Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

Holbow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG,

13th Nov., 5 p.m.

American Mail.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via

Miji, Victoria & Tacoma—

Per CANADA MARU, 13th

Nov., Registration 12.15 p.m.

Letters 1 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per FOOKSANG, 13th

Nov., 5 p.m.

Holbow & Haiphong—Per LOKSANG,

13th Nov., 5 p.m.

American Mail.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via

Nazasaki, Victoria, Vancouver,

United States, Central & South

America & United Kingdom via

Canada, (Europe via Siberia)—

Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN, 15th

Nov., Registration 9.45 p.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via

KASHIMA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGKIAO, 16th Nov.,

8 a.m.

Shanghai, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town & United Kingdom via

KAGA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via

KAGA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

Haiphong—Per SUNGKIAO, 16th Nov.,

8 a.m.

Shanghai, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town & United Kingdom via

KAGA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via

KAGA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

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8 a.m.

Shanghai, Ceylon, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town & United Kingdom via

KAGA M., 16th Nov., 8 a.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Saturday, 18th Nov.]

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hokuto M., Jap., ss. 1,476, Sudrik, 10th Nov.—McL., 4th Nov., Gen.-D. & Co.

Hei-ting M., Jap., ss. 2,914, Fusiki, 10th Nov.—Moji, 4th Nov., Gen.-N. Y. E.

Pak-hi L. Br.,